

ALL EUROPE EXPECTS RUSSIA TO MAKE FIRST WAR MOVE

trophy is intensified by reports that France is massing 280,000 troops on the frontier, and that even Belgium, Holland and Switzerland are mobilizing their armies.

During the day it was learned that Germany also was making preliminary preparations for an extensive movement of troops toward the Russian and French frontiers. Nothing has yet been printed here regarding these preparations.

Whether it was caused by the drizzling rain or by a feeling of the gravity of the situation it is noticeable that a damper has been put upon enthusiasm in the streets to-night. In the wake of pessimism to-day there was a rush for railroad and steamship accommodations. A number of the foreign correspondents in Berlin arranged to send their families away, believing that war was imminent. Tourists and visitors are endeavoring to get out of the possible zone of trouble as quickly as possible. The Nord express and other Paris trains were crowded.

The steamship companies' offices report that their lines are unable to accommodate the Americans seeking to change their sailing arrangements to earlier dates than those for which they had made reservations. Many Americans are said to be unable to get out of Marseilles and Calcutta. Efforts to get in touch with these cities by telephone or telegraph failed.

Among those now in one or the other of the two cities is Andreas Dippel, Singers whom he has engaged in Europe, including Miss Eleanor Palmer, who were to sail for New York within a few days. He has been unable to communicate with Mr. Dippel. The Singers do not know what to do. If Mr. Dippel is an Austrian subject it is possible that he may be held up, since no one subject to military duty is permitted to leave Austria now.

James Speyer, the New York banker, left Calcutta and, crossing the line by an automobile, came to Berlin. He left to-night for Frankfurt.

The report that war is imminent is sending thousands of vacationers on the seaside and in the mountains homeward. The railroads are unable to accommodate the rush, which is causing a loss of millions to the resorts. The exodus from Marienbad and Calcar is described as a veritable flight.

When the declaration of war became known thousands endeavored to get out, and paid exorbitant prices for any means of conveyance in which they could get out of the country. The rush began on Monday. By last night a majority of the hotels were reported to be deserted, their guests having left almost overnight.

Thirty-six members of the United Bowling Club of New York who were

to participate in the international tournament at Berlin Saturday have not arrived. It is presumed that they have been held up at Vienna and are unable to leave that city on account of the poor transportation facilities. The party arrived here two weeks ago and went to the Austrian capital. They intended to go from there to Budapest and Belgrade. It is not known just where they are. Henry R. Caplan, a member of the club, who arrived in Berlin from New York yesterday, has been trying to get into communication with his colleagues. He has asked the aid of Mr. Gerard, the American Ambassador.

Germany is suffering a loss of millions on account of the crisis. The head of one of the largest banks in Berlin said to THE SUN correspondent to-day: "If this continues eight days it will be a catastrophe in financial and industrial circles."

At a conference of the directors of the larger banks with the governors of the Boerse it was decided that suspension of ultimate sales pending the monthly settlement makes it unnecessary at present to close the Boerse.

RUSSIA WARNS KAISER.

Tells Emperor She Will Aid Serbia Against Invader.

BERLIN, July 29.—Information from a high source to-night indicates that the negotiations which have been in progress between Emperor William and the Czar looking to a localization of the conflict between Austria and Serbia have failed and that a break between Germany and Russia is imminent.

In an unofficial statement made at 8:30 o'clock to-night the Foreign Office advised the newspaper correspondents against overemphasizing the gravity of the situation. It was admitted at the Foreign Office at that time that the possibilities of diplomacy had been virtually exhausted, but the officials pointed out that Russia's reply had not been received and that there still was a possibility of a satisfactory adjustment.

Russia communicated to all the Powers to-day her determination to join with Serbia in repelling an invasion of Serbian territory by the forces of Austria. The Kaiser asked the Czar to outline Russia's position and this was the answer received from St. Petersburg. The Czar said that in the event of an Austrian invasion of Serbia Russian troops would be mobilized on the Austrian and German borders. Word already has been received that such mobilization has begun.

Anti-war demonstrations conducted by Socialists at Stuttgart resulted in such serious rioting that the police were unable to come with the situation and troops were called out. The manifestants invaded the district in which the foreign legations are situated and stoned the police guards who had been drawn up in front of the legations. There were several serious clashes between the rioters and the police before the troops quelled the disturbance.

CHRISTIANIA, July 29.—All Germans in Norway who are liable to military service, including those who would ordinarily not be liable until 1915, have been ordered to join their regiments.



The above map shows the Austro-Russian, Russo-German and Austro-German frontiers. The letters refer to the positions of troops, as follows: R—Russian; G—German; A—Austrian; S—Serbian.

AUSTRIAN NEGOTIATIONS WITH RUSSIA ARE ENDED

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 29.—The negotiations between Austria and Russia have ended, but although the situation is regarded with increasing gravity, hope of restricting the war to Austria and Serbia has not been abandoned entirely.

M. Spalakovitch, the Serbian Minister here, received from M. Pachitch, the Serbian Premier, to-day a telegram which said:

"The army and the people are in good spirits. Both expect and believe that Russia will not forsake us."

The Boerse has suspended operations for the remainder of the week.

The *Norve Verdens* says Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria has sent a letter to the Czar which may have a very important influence toward peace.

The interchange of views between the Ambassadors of the countries in the Triple Alliance and M. Sazonoff, the Russian Foreign Minister, representing the Triple Entente, continues. Hope for peace is now founded solely on what Great Britain, France and Germany may be able to achieve.

Austria's alleged refusal to continue direct negotiations with Russia, as the latter is reported to have desired, is interpreted in some quarters to mean that Austria has put herself in the hands of her allies, Germany and Italy, so far as her relations with Russia are concerned.

Russia, in the meantime, will not depart from the attitude she has already announced toward Serbia.

The absence of all signs of flurry and anxiety on the part of Government officials here gives the impression of conscious strength and preparedness to accept with equanimity whatever may be the developments. Prayers for the success of Serbia were offered at the Kazan cathedral this morning. They were followed by street demonstrations in front of the Serbian Legation. The British and French embassies were also surrounded by cheering crowds. Similar demonstrations went on all last night.

The Czar made an address to-day to the cadets of the marine school who were made officers before the completion of their course. He said:

"In view of the grave events which Russia is passing through I have ordered that you be promoted. In performing your duty as officers trust in God and have faith in the glory and greatness of our powerful fatherland."

Port of Riga has been closed and mined. Pilots will be allowed, however, to take in mercantile vessels twice a day.

VIENNA, July 29.—The semi-official declarations from St. Petersburg in regard to the attitude of Russia are declared to be not clear. Quiet reports from the Russian capital are mistrusted, as it is believed they are sent out in an attempt to gain time to mobilize the army.

COLOMBO, Ceylon, July 29.—The Russian Consul has been instructed to detain all ships of the Russian volunteer fleet which call here.

CZAR TO HEAD RUSSIANS.

Will Take Command in Event of General War.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 29.—The Austrians have begun the bombardment of Belgrade, and the bridge over the Sava has been destroyed, according to a despatch received here from the Serbian capital.

A modified form of martial law, or reinforced protection, has been proclaimed in Yalta and the neighboring districts of the Crimea, according to announcements made here to-day.

In the event of war it is reported here that the Czar probably will take personal command of all the Russian forces as the generalissimo, with his second cousin, the Grand Duke Nicholas Nicholasievitch, and Gen. Sukhomlinoff, Minister of War, as his seconds in command.

LONDON, July 29.—Despatches received here say that the Russian War Office issued orders last night for the partial mobilization of the Russian troops in the southern and southwestern parts of the empire. It is understood, however, that the present orders affect only the Austrian border, not the German frontier. The preparations are increasing the uneasiness in Germany and Austria, since they fear they will lose the advantage they normally possess over Russia of being able to mobilize more quickly. London diplomats, however, express hope of averting a spread of the war as long as the conversations between Austria and Russia continue.

The Russian mobilization orders so far are confined to the military districts of Kiev, Odessa, Moscow and Kazan. Each district has four army corps on a peace footing, with a total for the four districts of 440,000 men. The mobilization order doubles this peace footing.

FRENCH ARMY MOBILIZES; MUNITIONS SENT TO FRONTIER

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

PARIS, July 30 (Thursday).—Popular sentiment in regard to a general war was more optimistic yesterday and the feeling that everything may yet be arranged satisfactorily is gaining strength. The man in the street argues that Russia's announcement that she will mobilize fourteen army corps on the Austrian frontier compelled Austria to announce that in reference to Serbian territory she does not wish even now to occupy Belgrade.

It is very questionable if there are good grounds for the improved feeling, which is not shared in governmental circles. The *Temps* too fails to share this feeling. It said last night that it is certain now that hereafter Germany will make no effort to restrain her ally,

and as Berlin must be aware of the possible consequences of Austria's declaration of war, it is evident that the German Government does not fear war but desires it.

Wilhelmstrasse, says the *Temps*, appears to believe that the hour has come for that preventive of war which the *Cologne Gazette* advocated a few months ago. This was that there are many ways of crushing Serbia without occupying her territory. Austria, it was argued, might demand that the Serbian army be reduced to almost nothing or she might extort a crushing war indemnity from Serbia.

The *Figaro* says that it learns from unquestionable authority that the Russian Minister of War informed Count von Pourtales, the German

Ambassador at St. Petersburg, on Friday of the intended mobilization along the Austrian frontier, adding that fifteen more army corps would be mobilized along the German frontier, not as a menace but as a frank measure of testifying to Russia's firm intentions. France, the *Figaro* says, calculates that such a step will make it necessary for Germany to place six of her twenty-three army corps along the Russian frontier, leaving seventeen to France's nineteen army corps in their present stations.

Although the reservists have not been called out, France has completed an unofficial mobilization of her forces, although no details are allowed to be made public. In the last three days fifty-seven trains have been rushed with war munitions and supplies to the necessary points. The Eastern Railway has 300 locomotives always under steam, ready for use of the military.

The preparations are so complete that France is confident that she would be able to resist a sudden attack. She would also be able to take the initiative and invade Germany via Belgium. This would mean the abandonment of the pet plan which involves retiring from Nancy, which is an unprotected town.

President Poincaré returned yesterday from his Russian visit. Thousands of young men, members of the League of Patriots, of which Deputy Maurice Barrès is president, met him at the railroad station and cheered him. They fell in behind the President's carriage and marched to the Elysee Palace, while crowds along the route threw flowers into the President's carriage and there was cheering for the republic and its head and for the army.

A military guard has been stationed at the great Corbell flour mills, near Paris, which would be taken over by the city army if there should be war, and the authorities have begun collecting a reserve supply of 15,000 tons of flour to guard against the possibility of famine. Bakers also are laying in large stocks of flour.

The police are exercising a general surveillance over the thousands of Germans and Austrians in Paris. The Prefect of Police has issued an order forbidding the serving of food or drinks at tables in front of cafes because of the series of disorders with which the police have had to contend since the international situation became acute. The Government prohibited the holding of an anti-war meeting called yesterday by revolutionary labor organizations.

BRITISH FLEET SAILS.

Government Says, However, It Is a Purely Defensive Measure.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, July 29.—The Government announced to-night that the British naval measures in the nature of mobilization have been taken by Great Britain. The only orders which have been given are of a purely defensive character.

The home fleet sailed from Portland to-day. Despite the official announcement regarding naval measures the feeling that the situation is extremely grave was intensified by the sailing of the fleet. The Admiralty has issued an order to all ships and dockyards warning the officers and men not to communicate any naval news, even apparently unimportant information, to any unauthorized person on pain of dismissal or prosecution. The holiday leave of the London police has been stopped in view of the critical international situation.

Premier Asquith, referring to the international crisis in the House of Commons to-day, said:

"The situation at this moment is one of extreme gravity and I can only say that the British Government is not relaxing its efforts to do everything in its power to circumscribe the area of conflict."

HOPES OF THE POWERS FROM PRESENT CRISIS

The ambitions of the European Powers in the present crisis are:

Austria—Annexation of Serbia and union of all southern Slavs under the Hapsburg crown; extension of Dual Monarchy to Aegean Sea.

Germany—Postponement of the "Slav peril" for a generation; in case of a general war, extension of German commercial interests with only Great Britain as a formidable rival.

Italy—Support by Germany and Austria in her policy of African expansion.

Russia—Extension of empire to the Carpathians on the southwest, possibly the seizure of Posen and East and West Prussia, occupation of Constantinople; establishment of Russia as undisputed dominant power in eastern Europe.

France—Removal of German menace; lessening of the terrible expense of unequal military competition with her neighbor; opportunity to develop her North African empire; recovery of lost provinces of Alsace and Lorraine.

Great Britain—Maintenance of balance of power in Europe; maintenance of British commercial and naval supremacy; preservation of her colonial possessions.

This was all the Premier had to say on the subject. In reply to a question he said that the British Government had received no information regarding an alleged revolutionary outbreak in Russian Poland.

Premier Asquith's statement, Russia's partial mobilization and the apparent abandonment of direct negotiations between Russia and Austria tend to encourage the gloomiest forebodings here.

On the other hand the interchange of telegrams between the Kaiser and the Czar is regarded as a good sign and hope is still built on the efforts of the other Powers to localize the war.

It is thought that Austria's avowal that she does not want Serbian territory ought to help the situation, but it is feared that if Austria means to occupy part of Serbia until she has exacted an indemnity Russia will not be placated, as Russia is not in a financial position to pay an indemnity and the occupation of her territory therefore is likely to be indefinite.

The Cabinet held a long session to-day and discussed Great Britain's attitude. Nothing is known as to what was done, but it is said that the considerations turned on three points, whether or not an undertaking by Great Britain to support France and Russia would have a deterrent effect; whether or not it was Great Britain's duty in any case to support the other Powers of the Triple Entente and whether or not the national interests prescribed absolute neutrality.

Chancellor Lloyd George, speaking in the House of Commons, said that the Bank of England saw nothing in the present financial situation to make it necessary to call a meeting of bankers. The statement was accepted as reassuring to the financial world.

Premier Asquith of Serbia has made a formal complaint regarding the attack by Austria on merchant vessels in the Danube in a telegram to the Serbian Legation in London. The Premier's telegram read:

ENGLAND READY TO ACT.

If Germany Enters Struggle She Must Protect France.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. LONDON, July 30.—The *Times* takes a gloomy view of the outlook. While admitting Austria's grievances, it condemns that country for the precipitancy of its action against Serbia and the manifesto issued by Emperor Francis Joseph, which, the paper says, "is calculated to stimulate passions."

The *Times* thinks that if it was not unworthy of England to permit the destruction of Hull fishermen by the Russian fleet under Admiral Rojestvensky to be arbitrated it would not be degrading to Austria to do likewise in the case of peace.

The *Times* maintains that if Germany enters the conflict and menaces France or Belgium Great Britain must act.



"Come on Boys"

and girls, too. Here's real camping. It tells all about it in "Colorado for the Tourist," where to go and what it will cost. Get it today; it's free.

Union Pacific

Direct Route to Panama-Pacific Exposition. J. B. DeForest, G.E. Agt., 287 Broadway, N. Y. Phone, Worth 4904.

Low Round Trip Summer Tourist Fares in effect now.



NORTH BEACH
Boats East 99th & 134th St.
FREE FIREWORKS TUESDAYS & THURSDAYS
Queensboro Bridge Trolley Also Direct

FOOD PRICES IN VIENNA SOARING; RIOTS FOLLOW

VIENNA, July 29.—Emperor Francis Joseph will leave today at 7 o'clock tomorrow morning for Vienna, where he will arrive at 1 P. M. He requested that there should be no reception or demonstration on his arrival.

The first food riots took place in the Nasch market to-day. The riots were caused by the exorbitant prices for foodstuffs asked by the dealers. A crowd of women stormed the market and attacked the dealers. In anticipation of a scarcity of food families are laying in supplies. The Government is fixing a maximum price for articles of food in order to prevent rioting.

The Russian Ambassador had a conference with Count Leopold Berchtold, the Austro-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, to-day. Nothing was made public regarding the subjects discussed, but the impression was given that the conference was only for the purpose of obtaining information.

All Servians in Austria who are liable to military service in their own country are being arrested and turned over to the military authorities as prisoners of war.

It was learned to-day that when the British Ambassador called on Count von Berchtold yesterday with the proposal of Sir Edward Grey for an ambassadorial conference in London the Foreign Minister informed him that war had been declared against Serbia already.

Despatches received here from Warsaw say that several powder magazines in that city exploded on Monday and that several bombs were exploded in the general post office, killing and wounding a number of persons. One of the dispatches says that the entire citadel of Warsaw was destroyed by an explosion of the magazines and that the official explanation given was that the explosion was caused by lightning.

Reports that the Russian Poles have started a revolution are denied by these Warsaw advisers.

LONDON, July 29.—News from the Austro-Serbian frontier is extremely meagre because of the strict censorship maintained by both Austria and Serbia. Troops are being rushed to the Bosnian border by both nations and Montenegrin troops also are being concentrated in the same district, apparently to support the Serbs. The Austro-Hungarian Government has

regulated the entire train service at the Dual Monarchy and all private transportation has ceased.

PEACE CONFERENCE IS OFF.

International Gathering Set for August 15 Is Abandoned.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. VIENNA, July 29.—The International Peace Congress, which was scheduled to meet here from August 15 to August 24 has been abandoned. The Socialist congress also has been abandoned.

CRACOW FEARS RAID.

Garrison of German City Placed on War Footing.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN. CRACOW, July 29.—The garrison here is on a war footing. Precautions have been taken against a sudden raid by Cossacks from Russia, which is only ten miles away.



Ask us to prove these statements

Here are some of the advantages of L. B. card ledgers:

- They save time and floor space.
- They are more flexible than book or loose leaf ledgers.
- The initial cost is less; and so is the cost of maintenance.
- They make it easier to prove the work daily.

Ask us to prove any of these statements; or all of them.

Ask us for any information you think you ought to have that will enable you to decide the question: "Why should I adopt L. B. card ledgers?" We'll furnish it.

Library Bureau

Manufacturing distributors of Card and filing systems. Office, library and bank equipment. Unit card and filing cabinets in wood and steel.

316 Broadway, New York

Telephone, 1400 Worth

Escape from Drink or Drug Habit

Are You One of the Victims? Do You Wish to Be Helped?

The Normyl Remedy *does* destroy the awful craving, *does* strengthen the nervous system, *does* help the sufferer to regain a normal mental and physical condition. Read what a prominent doctor says:

"I have carefully watched the action of the Normyl Remedy for alcoholism and the drug habit in my practice, and find that it destroys the craving, builds up the body, strengthens the nerves and encourages the growth of moral courage in the patient. The Normyl Remedy does what is claimed for it and is absolutely harmless."

All who are interested in this great question or in cases which have hitherto resisted all efforts should write to the Secretary of the Association for further information and literature.

Telephone 1025 Murray Hill Normyl Association, 39-41 E. 42d St., N. Y. C.